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New Orleans District

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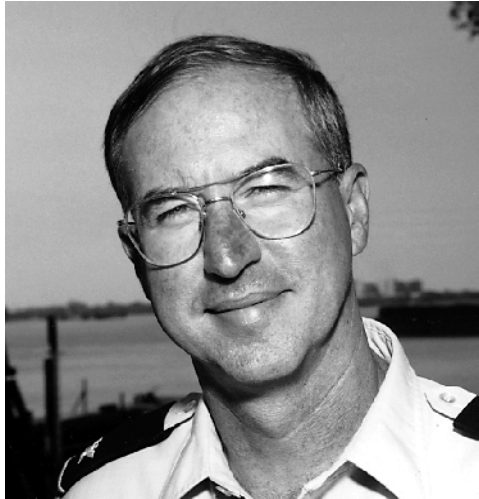
Riverside

June 2001

16 years later

Looking back on our old headquarters building

Carrollton Gage



Col. Thomas F. Julich

Farewells

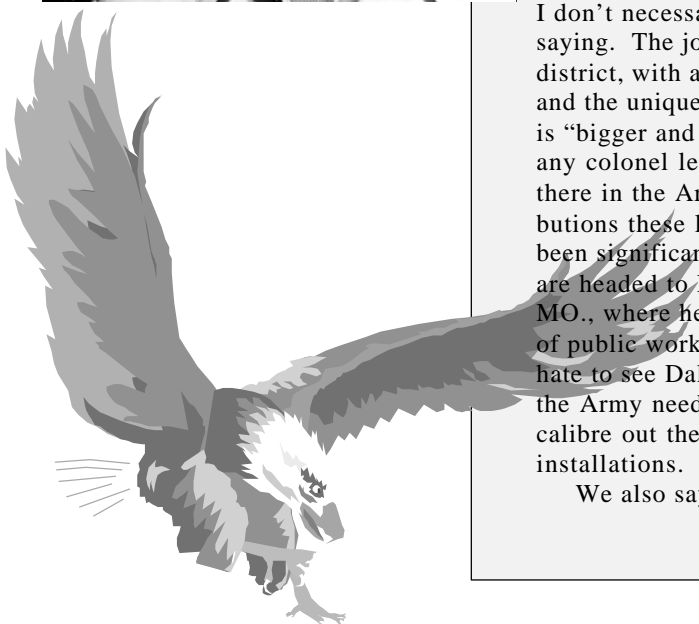
The New Orleans District says goodbye this month to Lt. Col. (P) Dale Knieriemen (for those of you who do not know, the (P) after his rank means that he has been selected for promotion to colonel) and his wife Sunny. With the upcoming promotion, Dale is moving on to "bigger and better" things. Well, actually in this case I don't necessarily agree with that saying. The job he had in this district, with all we have going on and the unique challenges we face, is "bigger and better" than most any colonel level positions out there in the Army. Dale's contributions these last three years have been significant. Dale and Sunny are headed to Fort Leonard Wood, MO., where he will be the director of public works. As much as I hate to see Dale go, I know that the Army needs folks of his calibre out there running our installations.

We also say goodbye this

month to Maj. Tony Hofmann, his wife Susan and son Nate. Tony's stay with us was short, but his contributions were truly noteworthy. Tony is headed to Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He'll be there for a year, then off to serve the Army in an engineer troop unit.

New Deputy

As we say farewell to Dale and Tony, we also welcome Lt. Col.(P) Knieriemen's replacement. Lt. Col. Mike Burt will serve as my military deputy. He comes to us from Puerto Rico where he was on staff with Headquarters, U.S. Army South. He has had some previous Corps experience, serving with the Los Angeles District back in 1999. That experience will come in handy as he takes on the complex challenges we face here as part of our district's mission. Mike will be accompanied by his wife Kimbal and two children.



Riverside

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On Our Cover:

The new district headquarters building rises from the levee in this January 1985 photo.

filephoto

Hawes builds bridges to environmental community



courtesy photo

Despite personal challenges, Sue Hawes remains devoted to her cause, saving the environment.

By Amanda Padalewski

The New Orleans Federal Executive Board honored Sue Hawes (PMD) as "Outstanding Federal Professional Employee" at its annual public service luncheon on May 9.

Hawes, project manager for the environment, began working in the Environmental Section in 1971. She became chief in 1978. In 1990, former District Commander Col. Mike Diffley created the position of program manager for the environment. Hawes applied for the job and got it.

So what exactly does she do? The question is more appropriately, what *doesn't* she do?

"The basic duty is to build a bridge to the environmental community," says

Hawes, and she does just that. Working with other state, federal and local agencies, Hawes and the rest of the Breaux Act team developed the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan, which later became Coast 2050, a plan to create programs to save the coastal wetlands in Louisiana.

"Twenty – fifty has gone from being a report to trying to implement it," says Hawes. As chairman of a regional team, Hawes concentrates on the area from the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet to Bayou Lafourche.

Also, part of her job consists of raising the environmental awareness of employees at the Corps. She says it's important for

the engineers to know the environmental impact of certain projects.

Hawes is an active member of the Sierra Club and Audubon Society. She is on the executive board of the New Orleans Group of the Sierra Club and the Louisiana Chapter. She is also on the board of directors for the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana.

Her affection for nature began as a child and continued through her years in high school. She joined the student section of the California Academy of Sciences where she went on weekly field trips to conduct studies of tide pools and marshes.

"I've always really cared about having trees and marshes for my kids to enjoy," says Hawes.

After completing two years at

Stanford University, Hawes got married and then attended Brown University. At one point, she was going to quit school to support her husband, who was teaching as a graduate assistant. But the head of the biology department encouraged her to stay in school. He then helped her get a job in the botany department.

"I lucked out. I could've quit. Who knows where I would be now," Hawes says. She graduated from Brown with a bachelor's degree in botany, and then received a master's of science degree in 1959.

After moving to New Orleans, with her children in school, she decided that she was ready to continue to learn about the environment. She took biology, ecology and wetlands classes at UNO. Hawes' first introduction to the Corps was through UNO. She was asked to work on a contract the Corps had with the university. The contract fell through, but Hawes later joined the Corps work force.

Hawes faced a great personal challenge in the 1980s when she developed ovarian cancer.

More recently, she fought another medical battle and completed treatment for throat cancer, which has been in remission for a year.

"My faith in God helped me and friends and family were tremendously supportive," recalls Hawes. She also says Robert Schroeder (OD) supported her during her fight with cancer. She says, "He may not know it, but he's my mentor. He taught me a lot about standing up for what I believe in."

When asked what's her favorite part of the job, Hawes said, "I like the fact that I'm doing something for the environment with good people and I get to go outdoors."

She believes it's not only crucial to help preserve nature from inside a building, but also to go outside to reconnect with nature and remember why that's so important.

Learning about levees

By Terri Jackson

Levees are a vital part of the plan to control flooding, but we seem to take for granted just how important they are. How often do we stop to think about what exactly levees are, their purpose or how they're constructed?

Levees are embankments built to prevent a body of water, usually a river, from overflowing into an area of land. Russell Young (ED) said, "If there were no levees, there would be complete destruction of a community's infrastructure." For example, just this spring large areas of land in the Upper Mississippi River Valley were submerged under water because they were either not protected by levees or the levees were overtopped.

Constructing a levee is a long and tedious process. In the past, it has taken 15 to 20 years to complete. "Levees along our major rivers are generally made from the earth. Levees must be impervious to water to ensure that water won't migrate through them, which could cause the levee to weaken," Wayne Naquin (ED) explained.

In the 1960s, 70s and 80s, the Corps constructed many hurricane protection levees using materials from marsh type environments. The Corps first excavated the marshes, constructed dikes and then

filled the excavations with sand. The sand was used as a base for the levee, "similar to what is done in road construction," Young said. They then placed clay on top of the sand, which was allowed to dry for several years, and later shaped it into a levee. Years after the levee settled, workers placed additional layers of soil onto the existing embankment and reshaped the levee. "This process was repeated continuously over many years to compensate for settlement, consolidation and subsidence of the area," said Naquin.

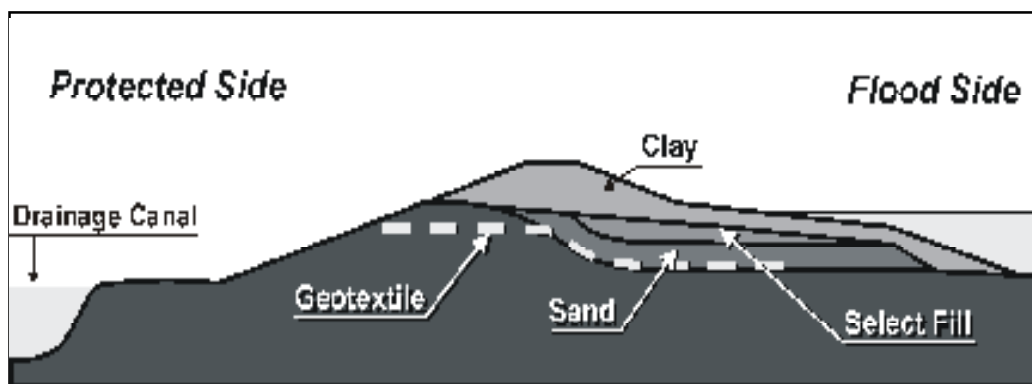
Today, with the modern building materials that are available, the time it takes to build levees is more than cut in half and "desecration of the environment is avoided," Young said. High strength synthetic fabrics and an array of plastic

membranes are now used to reinforce the earth. These synthetic materials allow the Corps to construct clay levees from scratch without excavating large holes into our marshes.

There is no one technical division that takes credit for levee construction. Every office within NOD does its part to make sure the job gets done in a timely and cost effective manner. "It's a team effort," Naquin said. "Everyone who is involved in the developmental process is invaluable," Young added.

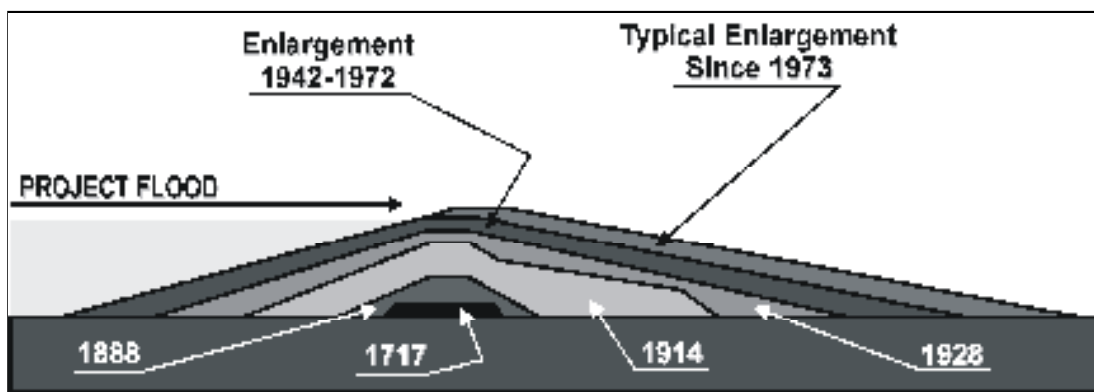
State levee boards along the Mississippi River and a variety of other sponsors contribute to the expenses needed to build and maintain levees. The cost of levees depends on the size, shape and height of the configuration.

Levees are inspected periodically and more so in the spring, during the high water season. They are inspected to test for land erosion, bank movement, cracking from draught or any occurrence that might contribute to the instability of the levees. Observation of levees is an ongoing activity, thus, the inspection of the final product never ends.



graphics by Elena Napolitano

Geotextile materials are used to reinforce the foundation in hurricane levees. The fill is made of either sand or clay, which prevents the geotextile from being pulled out of the levee section.



Mississippi River levees have grown in size and effectiveness over time.

The co-op connection

By Terri Jackson

College students. They're everywhere. When you step into the elevator, sit down in the cafeteria, attend a town hall meeting or simply walk into your office, you are bound to cross paths with one. There are 90 students at the district and every day this number increases.

The Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP) and the Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) are behind this phenomenon. STEP provides general employment to students, while SCEP gives curriculum-related employment to full-time college students in associate's, bachelor's, master's and doctorate degree programs. Students who are seeking administrative, clerical or trade certificates are also among the many students employed here.

To be eligible for SCEP appointment, a student must be a U.S. citizen, have a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 and be a full-time student. The student's course of study must relate to their job.

Unlike SCEP, STEP employees are not placed in positions related to coursework. To be eligible, students must be at least 16, a full-time student and have a grade point average of 2.5. Students apply to STEP like any other job, but the competition is greater. "There are some students who have been on the waiting list for a year," said Kathy Borja, CPAC. Students hear about STEP through vacancy announcements and the Internet.

Although universities are helping students find employment, Tyneshia Ballard, a SCEP employee in Real Estate and recent graduate of Xavier University, said, "I heard about Corps jobs from a family member." It seems true, more SCEP employees find their way to NOD by word of mouth than any other avenue.

David Tumblin, a SCEP employee for Project Management, said that

working at the Corps has prepared him for the real world. "I plan to attend Dartmouth or MIT for graduate school and with the experience I have gained at the Corps, I feel pre-



courtesy photo

Lafayette Area Office students, from left: Eddie LeBlanc, Jatoi Jones and Rachel Manuel.



photo by Lane Lefort

Student employees working here take advantage of flexible hours, health benefits and career experience while attending college.

pared," he said.

"The Student Career Experience Program has enabled me to gain corporate experience," said junior economics and finance major Kyonda Cooper (LM). "I have learned so much." A SCEP employee for one year, Cooper says she has learned how offices work together to accomplish a common goal.

"One of the perks of working for the Corps are the flexible hours and health benefits," said Ballard. Many of the jobs that college students get have flimsy work schedules that change from day to day, making it hard to concentrate on school. SCEP emphasizes the importance of education, and because of the flexible hours it interferes less with school.

Another advantage of working here is that there is advancement potential based on academic progress, which is a great incentive to excel in school. "I am able to take advantage of many training opportunities," said Cooper, who recently attended a "High-Impact Communication Skills for Women" seminar thanks to the networking at the district.

SCEP is used as a major recruiting opportunity. "Co-Op employees are a good permanent employment source because both the employer and employee have already established familiarity," Borja stated. "After graduation, SCEP employees may be eligible for noncompetitive conversion to permanent employment."

Amanda Jones, graphic design trainee in Reprographics, said, "If given the opportunity, I would definitely consider becoming a permanent Corps employee." Other students express the same sentiment.

The way we were

Some remember how things used to be in the old buildings

By Eric Hughes

For many of us, the New Orleans

District headquarters building feels like a place with a long history. But actually it's only been sixteen years that employees have made the gray, steel-frame building their work place.

Prior to the present headquarters building, NOD operated from a collection of house-like buildings built on the current site between 1926 and 1967. By 1983, however, these buildings were too small to house over 1,000 employees, with some having to work in temporary trailers and others



file photos

The finishing touches for the district's new headquarters included demolishing the old headquarters buildings. Forty-four buildings met the wrecking ball.



The old meets the new during construction.

relocated to several off-site offices.

"The facilities were cramped," said Michael Palmieri (RE). "You had people sharing little cubicles. You had people spread out all over the area. The accommodations were pretty poor for a lot of people."

Besides being overcrowded, the district also wanted a new building because the separate buildings were energy inefficient and expensive to

maintain.

Palmieri said many of the old buildings did not have any corridors with walled offices. When walking through the buildings, a person could look over the partitions and see everyone.

By 1981, the district began weighing several options to house all offices in one building. A contractual master plan was then created recommending the design and construction of the new building. Congress authorized the facility in 1983.

The district awarded a \$22 million design/construct contract to two Houston-based companies. Ayrshire Corp. developed the project and W. S. Bellows

The May 1984 groundbreaking ceremony was the first sign a new building was coming. Pictured from left to right: former Congresswoman Lindy Boggs, then District Commander Brig. Gen. Robert C. Lee, George J. Schiro (Port of New Orleans), then Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Lower Mississippi Valley Division Commander Maj. Gen. William E. Read, and Ayrshire Corp. President Charles E. Burge.



Many of the old headquarters buildings were built as warehouses between 1926 and World War II. Later on they were designed as offices.

Construction Co. was the general contractor.

In May 1984, there was a groundbreaking ceremony and several Louisiana congressional members, including former Congresswoman Lindy Boggs, joined former District Commander Brig. Gen. Robert C. Lee (retired) to mark the beginning of the end for the old facilities.

A Reservation Redevelopment Office was set up to oversee the planning and construction of the new building. In October 1984, construction began on the new headquarters, and in August 1985 employees started moving into their new offices. A dedication ceremony was held April 2, 1986, to celebrate the completion of the new three-story building, finished four months ahead of schedule.

With a 25-year, lease-purchase contract, the district had the option to buy the building at 10, 15 or 20 years. In August 1995, on the 10th anniversary of the lease, the district did just that for \$20.5 million.

After the purchase, Logistics Management was given full responsibility for the operations, maintenance and repair of the building.

"A five-year Facility Master Plan was developed and is updated annually for all projects associated with the district's building and grounds," said Gayle Boone, chief of LM. "We want to make the work environment professional as well as pleasant for all members of the district."

In the past 15 years, several new divisions have been formed, and the warehouse, shops and the Castle Kids Day Care Center were built to expand the district's many faces.

Since 1926, the 27-acre New Orleans District reservation has been situated here. The district did lease the area in 1910 for use as a staging area. Prior to its Leake Ave. location, the district occupied part of the old U.S. Customs Building on Decatur Street, where it was known as the Mississippi River Commission Fourth District.

See **BUILDING**, page 10

NOD at Work

Project Management

HURRICANE INSPECTION TRIP—

The Corps teamed up with the Orleans Levee District May 18 for the annual hurricane levee inspection trip, starting at West End and continuing for 75 miles. Levees and floodgates, designed and built by the Corps and maintained by the levee district were examined. Also riding the levees were state Department of Transportation and Development, Port of New Orleans and city of New Orleans officials.

FLOOD CONTROL—A public meeting was held May 16 to get comments on a proposed project to reduce flooding on Bayou Manchac. The purpose was to receive feedback on issues and possible alternatives addressed in an environmental assessment for the proposed Bayou Manchac Flood Control Project.

REBUILDING WETLANDS—The Corps held a meeting May 15 to

gather public feedback on the proposed West Bay Sediment Diversion Project. The project's objective is to create 9,831 acres of vegetated wetlands where today there is open water. The cost for building the Breaux Act project is \$22 million.

SELA CONTROVERSY—Corps contractors, in partnership with the New Orleans Sewerage and Water Board, are constructing a large underground drainage canal under Napoleon and Claiborne avenues. Homeowners in nearby areas are experiencing property damage to their homes, and the drought and/or construction are possible causes. Corps officials have attended several neighborhood meetings and the deputy commander appeared on a local TV talk show.

Logistics

COOL OFF, POWER UP—A new 200-ton air conditioning unit is now

on line, replacing outdated equipment. The new unit is not only cost-saving, but also energy friendly. A new 1250-kilowatt generator was also installed. It's an upgrade from the 350 KW generator. If power is lost from Entergy in emergency situations such as hurricanes, the new generator has power to run the entire building. The old generator could not power the complete building.

Operations

FIREFIGHTING DREDGE—The Philadelphia District Dredge McFarland answered a call for help May 20 from the vessel *CIC Vision*, which caught fire in the MRGO. It supplied firefighting foam, a foam educator and two men with firefighting gear. The ship was en route to Mobile when a fire broke out in the engine room.



FLOOD FIGHT TRAINING—

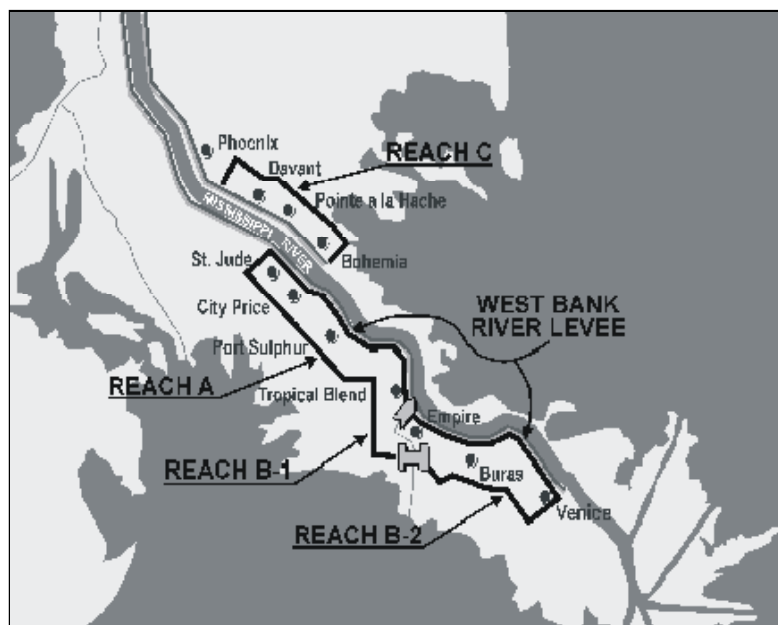
The Readiness Branch conducted flood fight training May 24 at Bonnet Carre Spillway to review procedures for a flood emergency. People from Engineering and Safety spoke about the levees and seepage problems that occur during a flood. Flood fight sector personnel and members of several levee boards participated.

Protecting the population

By Shanell Williams

Last month, we showed you the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Project, covering four parishes. We continue this month with three more hurricane protection projects: New Orleans to Venice, West Bank and Vicinity and Larose to Golden Meadow.

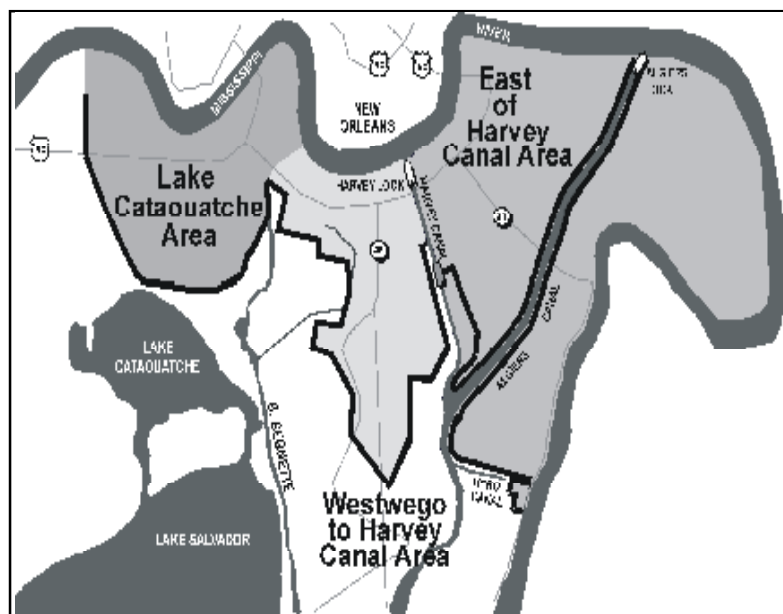
**Note: These maps show alignment of hurricane protection systems and are for general information only. Elevations and other project data shown are subject to change. These projects are under construction and actual field conditions may not be accurately depicted.*



maps by Elena Napolitano

Work is 80 percent finished and completion is scheduled for September 2017. On the West Bank, the project consists of three miles of enlarged back levee from St. Jude to City Price (design elevation 12.1' to 12.5') and 13 miles of enlarged back levee from City Price to Tropical Bend at Reach A (design elevation 12.5' to 14.5'). There are 12 miles of enlarged back levee from Tropical Bend to Fort Jackson at Reach B-1 (design elevation 15') and a flood-gate at Empire. Reach B-2 (design elevation 15') consists of nine miles of enlarged back levee from Fort Jackson to Venice. The West Bank River Levee (design elevation 17' to 16') has 34 miles of enlarged Mississippi River levee from St. Jude to Venice. On the East Bank, there are 16 miles of enlarged back levee from Phoenix to Bohemia. Total cost is \$247.5 million.

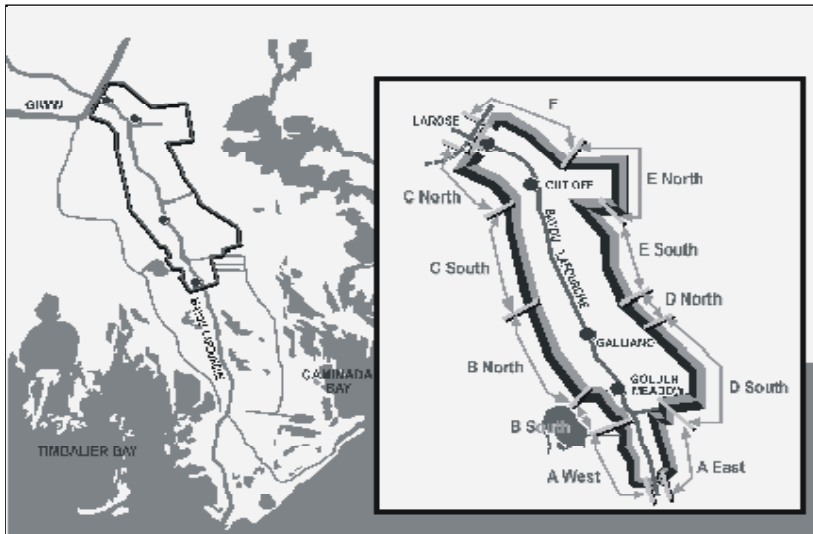
New Orleans to Venice Hurricane Protection Project



West Bank and Vicinity, New Orleans Hurricane Protection Project

Engineering, design and construction on all three areas of the project are underway. The Westwego to Harvey Canal area (design elevation 10' to 15') currently has two contracts. Both the East of Harvey Canal and the Lake Cataouatche areas (design elevation for both 9' to 10.5') had their first construction contract awarded in 2000. The \$308 million project is scheduled for completion in 2014 and is 23 percent complete. The Westwego to Harvey Canal consists of 22 miles of earthen levee and two miles of floodwalls. The Lake Cataouatche area added about 10 miles of levee and two miles of floodwall to the project. The East of Harvey Canal area includes a sector floodgate in the Harvey Canal just below LaPalco Boulevard and about 25 miles of levee and five miles of floodwall.

See MAPS, page 10



Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project

Work is 90 percent finished on the \$116 million project scheduled for completion the end of 2008. The project consists of a ring levee about 40 miles in length along Bayou Lafourche from Larose to Golden Meadow. Construction consists of enlarging three miles of existing levee at Golden Meadow and building floodgates on Bayou Lafourche at the upper and lower limits of the protection system. Remaining work involves constructing a second lift on section D-North, a third lift on section D-South, a second lift on the Pointe Au Chien mitigation levee, and converting the Leon Theriot Floodgate into a lock.

Reach B South, Reach D South, design elevation 13'
 Reach B North, design elevation 12'
 Reach C South, design elevation 11'
 Reach C North, design elevation 7.5-11'
 Reach F, design elevation 8'
 Reach E North, design elevation 8.5'
 Reach E South, design elevation 9'
 Reach D North, design elevation 10.1'

BUILDING, from page 7

Out with the old, in with the new

by Eric Hughes

Many district members hold a common bond: the old headquarters buildings. When talking to people about their experiences in the old buildings, they get a certain grin on their face as if recalling good ol' days gone by. For Robert Schroeder (OD), the old buildings had character.

"They were not user friendly but they

were unique with some of the very few underground vaults in New Orleans," said Schroeder, referring to underground facilities that included the cafeteria.

For many, the reasons for a new building were also incentives to like the old ones. The overcrowding job atmosphere was one of the reasons for a new building. But some employees who worked in the old buildings said the open areas allowed employees to get to know one another.

"You got to see people," said Joan O'Keefe (CD), who has been with the district since 1973. "You weren't behind closed doors."

ladies' bathrooms, too. "I always found people sleeping in the cot. At least the cots provided a place to sit and change your stockings."

"Some people still request couches in the restrooms," said Gayle Boone (LM), "but because of space limitations, we are unable to provide any."

"The old building had its charm and its drawback," said Linda Champagne (CPAC), a district employee since 1972. She loves the new building but misses being able to open windows to get fresh air. "I remember having swinging French doors in my office and I could open them. It was great to get fresh air and hear birds chirping."

The old buildings did have its flaws. "I hate green," O'Keefe said. She recalls everything including the garbage cans being spray-painted green.

Besides unusual color, the old buildings did not have good insulation, resulting in employees feeling the extreme temperatures. "It was drafty in the winter," Champagne said.

"The heating and air condition system had two settings – too hot and too cold," Schroeder said.

When asked which building they preferred, several employees took a few seconds to answer. O'Keefe said she would take some features of the old and some of the new. Schroeder summed it up, "Only a masochist would prefer the old building."



District employees follow a jazz funeral procession to give the old buildings a bittersweet goodbye. Former District Commander Brig. Gen. Eugene Witherspoon set up the event and led mourners with the first umbrella.

"The new building has eliminated the openness," said Jo-Ann Woods (EEO). "We could hear and see people in the old buildings."

Woods has a hard time recalling the old buildings. "It's like I woke up. It feels like I've always been in this (new) building," said Woods. She also mentioned how much she enjoyed the cots in the

Around the District



photo by Lane Lefort

Vince and Kim Salito (RM) open a gift during their farewell party May 30 in the District Assembly Room.

New Beginnings

for **Lauren Hatten (ED)** and her husband Jeff on the birth of their daughter, Madeline Elise Hatten, born on Feb. 9. Madeline weighed 7 pounds, 3 ounces and was 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

for **Darlene and John Herman (OD)** on the birth of their first child, a daughter. Gabrielle Marie was born on May 26 and weighed 6 pounds, 11 ounces and was 19 inches long.

for **Mary Pizzuto (LM)** on the birth of her granddaughter, Hailey Michelle Gagnon, born on May 28. Hailey weighed 7 pounds, 3 ounces and was 21 inches long.

for **Alvin Clouatre (CD-NO-Q)**, his wife Pam, and big sister Madeleine, on the birth of Brandon Joseph on May 23. Brandon weighed 8 pounds, 3 ounces.

for **Aimee Simpson (IM-I)** and her husband Jeff, on the birth of their first baby, Baylor Grace, on May 1. Baylor weighed 8 pounds, 9 ounces.

for **Judy Richard (RE)** on the birth of her great nephew, Gabriel Vincent Black. Gabriel was born on May 28 and weighed 9 pounds, 11 ounces.

Congratulations

to **Howie Gonzales (PM)** for receiving his master's degree in business administration from the University of New Orleans on May 18.

to **M. Sidney Falk (CD)** for receiving his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University of New Orleans.

to **David Tumblin (PM)** for receiving three scholarships in May: Louisiana Engineering Society, Chevron and Cooperative Education Student of the Year. David is currently a senior at the University of New Orleans.

to **Linda Bongiovanni (RE)**, whose son Kevin graduated with High Honors from Archbishop Rummel High School and will start at Louisiana State University in the fall as a sophomore after earning 33 credit hours at LSU's Spring Testing.

to Melissa Robin Horn, daughter of **Mary (ED)** and **Mike Horn (OD)**. Melissa earned a bachelor's degree in fine arts from the University of Louisiana in Lafayette on May 12.

Farewell

to **Maj. Anthony Hofmann**, transfer to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

to **Kim Salito (RM)**, resignation.

to **Vince Salito (RM)**, retired.

to **Lisa Johnson (CT)**, who left for a promotion with Army Material Command.

to **Michael Jackson (PMD)**, who transferred to Exelon Nuclear in Champaign, Ill.



photo by Anne Marino

Maj. Hofmann is joined by his wife Susan and son Nate at a May 24 send-off party held in his honor.

Crawfish Affair

Construction Division had its annual crawfish boil on May 3 at the New Orleans Lakefront. The tradition is more than 20 years old. Over 80 participants consumed more than 400 pounds of crawfish.

Talk Back

Last month we solicited your comments on "Hosting Students." Here is the response we received:

It encourages them to work for the Corps

It is imperative that we continue to host junior high, high school and college students at the district. When we host students of any age, show them a presentation of our projects, and how important we are to the community in which they live, they go away with a better understanding of what the Corps is all about. Instead of being a vague and mysterious name, suddenly the Corps becomes a real organization to them, one that protects them and their families from urban flooding, assists the community in hurricane protection and even restores marshland so Louisiana can still be termed a "Sportsman's Paradise." The students may even discuss what they learned at the Corps when they go home or with their peer group when they return to school. It may also encourage them to want to work for the Corps after graduation and become an integral part of our CP-18 Program.

Each time we host students, we also impress and inform their teachers and/or faculty advisors. They go back and speak about the Corps and the importance of

their projects to their contemporaries. This fosters an intellectual exchange of information with our area universities, which can only benefit both our organizations. They in turn interest other faculty members to bring their students to the Corps.

It's quite easy to see the positive ripple effect hosting students creates for the Corps. Hosting students also helps us achieve two of our "Strategic Vision Goals":

PEOPLE

- Be recognized for the technical and professional excellence of our world class work force, functioning as teams delivering projects and services.

COMMUNICATION

- Communicate effectively to build synergistic relationships that serve the nation.

I think we should continue to host students at the Corps!

-Jo Ann Rosenfeld, Contracting

** Jo Ann is the winner of a reserved parking space.*

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IDEAS PRINTED
IN THE NEXT ISSUE**

AND

**WIN A RESERVED
PARKING SPOT FOR
AN ENTIRE MONTH**

**RESPOND BY
JUNE 26**

**LET US KNOW WHAT
YOU THINK ABOUT
THIS MONTH'S
Talk Back TOPIC:**

WORKPLACE MAKE-OVER

**>WHAT IMPROVEMENTS
COULD WE MAKE TO THE
PHYSICAL WORK ENVIRON-
MENT OF THE HEADQUAR-
TERS BUILDING?**

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